

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5. 1737.

N<sup>o</sup>. 659.

Continuation of the Memoirs of WILLIAM CECIL, Lord BURLEIGH.



Queen Mary's Accession to the Throne was attended with Difficulty, so the very Dawn of her Reign was tinctur'd, not to say dy'd, with Blood. The Duke of Northumberland suffered on Tower-Hill, and to the Amazement of all the World, declared he was, and had been a Papist; in Truth of which, like the rest of his Sayings, and all the Actions of his Life, was universally doubted. It being much suspected that he made this Declaration of his Religion, in hopes of a Pardon, which John Fox says, was, on Condition, expressly promis'd him, if his HEAD, when he should make it, were on the Block. How his Conduct consider'd, it should seem most for the Honour of the Protestant Religion, to own him the Author of any other Communion. With him suffered Sir Thomas Palmer, whose Evidence he had made use of to destroy the Duke of Somerset; as also John Gates, who had been concerned in the same Cause; and the People did not fail to put them all in mind of it, as they went to Execution. The Queen, however, did two popular Things, to balance the Severities: she restored the Coin to its old Standard, and she remitted an Aid granted by Parliament to her Brother Edward: Which Acts of her's were highly received; and, in all Probability, she might have reigned in Safety and Peace, if she had not listned to the Counsels of those Bigots, who thought the burning of Protestant Divines, the only Means of securing their Church; which, on the contrary, it rendered universally hated, as some of the wisest among the Papists perceived it would: Tho' they durst not declare as much, for Fear of being thought Favourers of Heresy; the Suspicion of which had well nigh been fatal to Cardinal POOL, tho' it had no other Ground than his natural Sweetness of Temper, and great Moderation (a).

GARDINER, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor, was the Queen's Prime Minister in the beginning of her Reign. He was a warm Friend to Mary, and as warm an Enemy to the Princess Elizabeth; whose Conduct himself and his Dependents endeavoured to render suspected to the Queen, with whom she never stood well. Sir William Cecil entered very early into Negotiations with this Princess, of which some Whispers were brought to the then reigning Queen; but she had such a Confidence in Sir William's Loyalty, that she refused to hear any Accusations against him. There seems to have been a Reason for this, which I do not find any of our Historians have mentioned. The Queen was very curious that Cardinal POOL should come over into England, as the Pope's Legate, and the Pope accordingly sent him with that Character; but the Emperor having his Son's Match with the Queen much at Heart, procured a Stop to be put to his Eminency's Journey, till it was finished: Which Delay was hindered by the Practices of Gardiner and his Creatures, who took much Pains to represent POOL as a weak Man, and unfit to manage State Affairs. There was however among Queen MARY's Counsellors not a few who desired to see more moderate Measures taken than were then in Use; with these Sir William Cecil associated himself, and at last they prevailed, that Lord Paget, Mr. Hastings, and Sir William Cecil, were sent to bring over the Cardinal; which accordingly they did on the Twenty-first of November, 1554. (b) In the Month of May the next Year, the Knight went over with the Cardinal, who with other Lords was commissioned to treat of Peace, and remained abroad with him about six Months. Thus tho' his Religion excluded Sir William from Office, yet he lived not only upon good Terms with the Ministry, but in great Confidence with them; yet not in such Confidence as that for

their Sakes he would betray either his Conscience or his Country: Of which I shall shortly proceed to give an Instance, equally worthy of Praise and Imitation. (c)

In the Year 1555, Gardiner's Vindictive Spirit prevailing, a Multitude of Executions proclaimed his Wrath against the Reformed. Prelates, venerable from their Age, and beloved for the Excellence of their Behaviour, sealed the Truths they had taught with their Blood; many Clergymen followed them in the same fiery Way; to these succeeded Numbers of both Sexes, and of all Ages. Their Deaths did not to much terrify as incense the People; inasmuch that the most furious Papists were afraid. The Bishops sought to lift the Odium from themselves, and throw it upon the Court; but King Philip was too great a Politician to be duped by Priests. His Confessor Alfonso, on the 10th of February 1555, Preached before him, and in his Sermon declared that Persecution was contrary to the Scheme of CHRIST; that the Bishops were in the wrong, to make use of sanguinary Measures; in Justification of which he said they could not produce so much as one Text in the NEW TESTAMENT (d). The Bishops upon this were much more moderate, till the Queen by a Letter, dated May 24, rekindled Bonner's Zeal, and forced him to light up the Fires again. She at the same time caused a List of all the Church-Lands, at that Time belonging to the Crown, to be delivered to the Pope's Legate, being resolved to restore them. Towards the latter End of the Year, when King Philip had left her, when her foolish Pretence of being with Child had exposed her, and when the Cruelty of her Rigors about her had rendered the whole Nation disaffected, a Parliament was called, which met at Westminster on the 21st of October. In this Parliament Sir William Cecil was Knight for the County of Lincoln. In the House of Commons, little was done to the Liking of the Court: The Lords passed a Bill for Confiscating the Estates of such as had fled for Religion: In the Lower House it was rejected with great Indignation. Warm Speeches were made on this, and other Occasions, particularly in relation to a Money Bill; in all which Sir William Cecil delivered himself frankly against the Conduct of the Administration. One Day, when he had spoken with more than ordinary Applause, Sir Anthony Kingston, Sir William Courtney, Sir John Pollard, and several other Members, invited themselves to Dinner with him. Sir William said, They should be welcome, provided they said nothing at Table of Parliamentary Affairs; to which they agreed. At Dinner, however, some of them talked a little too freely, for which Sir William reproved them, and charged them with Breach of Promise. The Privy-Council had Intelligence of all that passed, and sending for the Knights, and Gentlemen, committed them all, reserving Sir William Cecil to be last examined. As soon as he came into the Room, and had paid his Obedience to the Council, He made it his humble Request that they would not treat him as they had done the rest, which he owned he thought was a little severe, viz. in committing them first, that they might hear them afterwards; whereas it was his Suit to be heard first, and if then there should appear just Cause, he was content to be committed. You speak, Sir William, said Lord Paget, like a Man of Experience; Go on. Sir William making use of this Licence, proceeded to set the Affair in such a Light, that by the Consent of all the Council he was discharged. Sir William's short Account in his Diary, of his Conduct in this Parliament, will, without doubt, be more pleasing to the Reader, than any Thing I can say. xxi Octobris, 1555. Comitia erant celebrata Westmonasterio, in quibus ego interfui, aliquo cum periculo. Nam quamquam innotuit electus fuero, ut Eques Consularis pro Lincolnensi Provincia, tamen in illo confesso libere sententiam dixi, unde Odium mihi peperit. Sed melius fuit obdare Deo quam Homini. On the 21st of October, the Parliament met at Westminster, in which, not without some Danger, I discharged my Duty as a Member. For tho' I fought it not, yet being returned Knight for the County of Lincoln, I

spoke my Mind freely, whereby I incurred some Displeasure. But better it is to obey God than Men.

THROUGHOUT the remaining Part of this Reign Sir William was passive, in respect to the Administration, to active in regard to the Interests of the Lady Elizabeth, whose Cause he espoused, and whose Councils he directed. In November 1558, a new Parliament was assembled. The House of Commons was not at all under the Direction of the Court; so the Queen had recourse to the House of Lords, who, at a Conference, laid before the Commons the miserable Condition the Kingdom was in, and the Necessity there was of granting Money. Upon this the Lower House entered into Debates about a Subsidy; but on the 17th, while these Debates continued, Mr. Solicitor from the Lords, required the Speaker and the House to come unto them, where they should hear certain Matters. When they came, the Lord Chancellor stood up and said, God hath taken the Queen to his Mercy, and hath furnished Us with another Sovereign Lady, my Lady Elizabeth, her Grace; directing the Knights and Burgeses to repair to the Palace, there to join with the Lords in a Proclamation. These were the publick Steps taken at London, the secret Affairs of State were transacted where the Queen was in Person, and to these therefore we are next to turn. (f)

THE Lady Elizabeth was at her Seat at Hatfield when Queen Mary died, thither immediately some great Persons repaired, to pay their Duty. On the 20th, a Council was held, wherein sat the Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Clinton Lord High Admiral, the Earl of Arundel Lord Chamberlain, Sir Ambrase Cave, Sir Ralph Sadler, and Sir Richard Sackville; then Sir William Cecil, Knight, was declared her Principal Secretary of State, and sworn of her Privy Council, receiving the first Honour she conferred, and being the first Counsellor she ever had; then also Sir Thomas Parry was declared Controller of her Household, and sworn of her Privy Council, as likewise was Sir Edward Rogers, Knight, her Vice Chamberlain, and Captain of the Guard. How well Sir William Cecil deserved such extraordinary Marks of her Favour, will appear from the following Minute of Steps proper to be taken on her first entering upon Government, which Sir William presented to her the very Day on which Queen Mary died.

- I. To consider the Proclamation, and to proclaim it, and to send the same to all manner of Places, and Sheriffs, with Speed, and to put in Print. (g)
- II. To prepare the Tower, and to appoint the Custody thereof to trusty Persons; and to write to all the Keepers of Forts and Castles in the Queen's Name.
- III. To consider for removing to the Tower; and the Queen there to settle her Officers and Council.
- IV. To make a Stay of Passages to all the Ports, until a certain Day: And to consider the Safety of all Places dangerous toward France and Scotland, especially in this Change.
- V. To send special Messengers to the Pope, Emperor, the Kings of Spain and Denmark, and to the State of Venice.
- VI. To send new Commissioners to the Earl of Arundel and the Bishop of Ely (who were treating a Peace at Cambray) and to send one into Ireland with a new Commission, and Letters under the Queen's Hand, to all Ambassadors with Foreign Princes, to Authorize them therein.
- VII. To appoint Commissioners for the Interment of the late Queen.
- VIII. To appoint Commissioners for the Coronation, and the Day.
- IX. To make a Continuance of the Term, with Patents to the Chief Justice, to the Lord Treasurer, Justices of each Bench, Barons and Masters of the Rolls, with Inhibition. Quod non Conferant aliquod Officium.
- X. To appoint new Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, or continue the Old, by a Proclamation, to be sent to the Sheriffs under the great Seal.
- XI. To Inhibit by Proclamation, the making over of any Money by Exchange, without Knowledge given to the Queen's Majesty, and to charge all man-

(a) Goodwin's Life of Queen Mary. Strype's Notes upon Rapin. (b) Burleigh's Diary, MS.

(c) Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, Vol. I. p. 11. (d) Rapin, Vol. II. p. 42. (e) Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, Vol. I. p. 11.

(f) Goodwin. Burnet Strype. Rapin. (g) Strype's Annals, Vol. I.





ner of Persons that either have made any, or have been privy to any Exchange made, by the Space of one Month before the 17th of this Month.

XII. To consider the Condition of the Preacher of Paul's Cross, that no Occasion be given by him to stir any Dispute touching the Governance of the Realm.

I have inserted this Paper (tho' I shall not take this Liberty often) for two Reasons; First, because notwithstanding its Contents are recited by a certain Historian, yet they are not at all attributed to Sir William (b) to whom they belong; and, Secondly, because they shew, tho' in a hasty Draught, the extensive Genius of their Author, and with what wonderful Perspicuity he could digest much Matter in a little Room.

(b) Camden in his Elizabeth.

A certain Letter being sent to an eminent Publisher, address'd to the Author of a publick Paper, which Letter begins with the Recapitulation of Calumnies heretofore vented in a certain Weekly Journal, and immediately confuted, goes on to mention another Affair, long ago adjust'd, and in Conclusion reflects highly on a certain Right Honourable Person, with some most scandalous Language pointed at —. The Author or Authors of the said base and injurious Writing, are hereby given to understand, that altho' they feign themselves to be Persons of high Rank, the Gentleman to whom it was directed, contemns their Threatnings, defies their Malice, and far from being intimidated by their Bravo-like Insinuations, is determined to proceed in the same Manner, to expose all Pretenders to Patriotism, and in case he is attacked otherwise than by Writing, to repel Force by Force.

Yesterday arriv'd the Mail due from Holland.

THERE's particular Advice from Constantinople, by Letters from Venice, of the 16th ult. O. S. That the good Understanding not only continues betwixt the Porte and Persia, but is going to be cemented by a new Alliance, which is on Foot, betwixt the Grand Seignior and Kouli Kan, who in order to establish a Peace at home, has gain'd over the Leaders of the Malecontents by great Advantages, and promoting them to considerable Posts in the Army; and they flatter themselves at Constantinople, that when he is well settled on the Throne, he will furnish the Porte with Succours against the Russians. 'Tis certain, that these Hopes must be founded in a great Measure, upon the New Alliance that is on the Carpet; tho' the Turkish Ministry are already so sure of the Persians, that they have recall'd the few Troops they had left on their Frontier, and order'd them to march towards Europe, and to join the Grand Army.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenour, Aug. 3. Since my last of the 30th ult. the following Matters have arrived, viz. Thomas Farrell of Glasgow, from Riga for London; Wil. Overt, of and for London from Memell; Chr. Pettir, of and for ditto from Narva; George Gibbs, of and for Bristol from Stockholm; Francis Porter, of and for Hull from Dantzick; William Reed of Ramsgate, from Petersburg for London; Wm. Wood, of and for Stockton from Riga; Robert Perry, of and for London from Narva; Richard Cool of Scarborough, from Dantzick for Amsterdam; Thomas Dodson, of and for Hull from Narva; Edmund Holland, of and for London from ditto; Francis Spencer, of and for Hull from Riga; Robert Kerr, of and for Glasgow from Koningsburg; Wm. Cross of London, from Petersburg for Newcastle; James Orr, of and for Glasgow from Koningsburg; Edward Aulten of London, from Petersburg for Bristol; Thomas Rainton, of and for London from Riga; John Diggs, of and for ditto from Petersburg; Morris Berchard, of and for ditto from Narva; William Coulson, of and from London for Riga; Joseph Fillingham of Hull, from Riga for Kirkham; John Artis of London, from St. Ubes for Copenhagen; Robert Byes, of and for Belfast from Stockholm.

The Outward bound are failed, with the Wind at S. E. which set in last Night, which continues and blows fresh.

Hamburg, Aug. 6. N. S. Up the Elbe are arrived the Robert, King, from Lisbon, and the —, Ord, from Boston.

Amsterdam, Aug. 7. N. S. At Leghorn are arrived the —, Peal, from Portsmouth; the —, Stafford, from Dublin; the —, Garland, from Malaga; the —, Wigram, from Naples, and the —, Tucker, from New York.

Amsterdam, Aug. 9. N. S. In the Texel are arrived the Don Francisco, Perkins, and the —, Andrews, from Genoa; the —, Lowthion, from Venice;

the —, Mounier, from Dartmouth; the —, Triplet, from Falmouth, and the —, Howarth, from Hull.

#### HOME PORTS.

Bristol, Aug. 1. The John and Richard from Angola, is arrived at Jamaica, and the Pearl from Angola, at St. Christopher's, and failed thence for Carolina.

Dover, Aug. 3. Arrived off of our Port the John, Paul, and the Mary, Naylor, from St. Christopher's.

Deal, Aug. 3. The Outward bound are all failed. No Ship in the Downs. Arrived last Night and failed for the River, the Revolution, Oliver, from Antigua.

Gravesend, Aug. 3. Passed by the William and Rebecca, Cock; the John and Hannah, Sharp; and the Three Brothers, Kellet, from Norway; and the Dolphin, Sharp, from Stockholm.

#### L O N D O N.

Letters from Nevis of the 23d of June last, mention the Death of Capt. Forster of the Friendship, of and belonging to London.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, waited on his Majesty at Hampton Court with their Compliment of Congratulation on the Birth of the Princefs. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen went through Surrey to Kingston, where the Recorder, who was there on the Home Circuit, join'd them. The Sheriffs went to St. James's, to know when his Royal Highness would be pleased to be attended by the Court of Aldermen, and afterwards proceeded to Hampton Court.

We hear that Robert Willmot and Joseph Hankey, Esqrs; had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on them.

The King's Plate, which was run for on Tuesday last on Barham Downs, was won by the Duke of Bolton's Chestnut Horse, Beau.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and by Virtue of his Majesty's Commission, directed to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor and others, were further Prorogued to the 20th of October next.

At the Assizes at Abingdon for the County of Berks, the three following received Sentence of Death, viz. one Hill for Murder, De la Fountain Foreman, and Simon Abell, for Burglary.

At Oxford, John Cox received Sentence of Death for Horse-stealing, and William Griffin and John Payn were ordered to be Transported.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	5 15	5 43

Bank Stock 143 1-4th. India 174. South Sea 101. Old Annuity 109 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 109 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 105 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 112 5-8ths. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 14 s. to 15 s. Prem. Old ditto, 61. 13 s. to 14 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 41. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 5 Prem. English Copper 21. 12 s. Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 17 s.

To-morrow will be publish'd,

In the LONDON JOURNAL, N<sup>o</sup> 941.

SOME Observations on a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, *A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friend in the Country, upon the Motion to Address his Majesty, &c.*

Printed for J. Peete, at Locke's Head in Amen Corner, where Letters to the Author, and Advertisements are taken in.

LOST on Thursday the 21st of July, about a Mile from Tunbridge Wells, a very little black Spaniel bitch, with a white Spot upon her Breast, and one of her hind Legs a little Hurt: She had, when lost, a Leather Collar, with the Owner's Name upon it. Whoever has found the said Bitch, and will bring her to Mrs. Willers, near the Chapel at Tunbridge Wells, shall have a Guinea Reward, and no Questions asked.

WHEREAS Proposals and Printed Schemes have been delivered out, and Subscriptions taken in, for encouraging and filling some Illegal Sales or Lotteries; in order to caution Adventurers, and to suppress such Undertakings, and to be a Means to bring the Offenders to Justice, the Managers and Directors of the Present Lottery, have thought proper to insert the two following Clauses of an Act of the 8th Year of His late Majesty King George I. Chap. 2. Sect. 36 and 37.

And Whereas, Notwithstanding the Provision already made by several Acts of Parliament, for suppressing and preventing of Unlawful Lotteries, and Offices, and Places, under the Denomination of Sales,

and taking or making. Buying or Selling Subscriptions, the Sale of Chances, or Part of Chances, to receive Tickets made out in Pursuance of any Act of Parliament for a Publick Lottery, many ill-disposed Persons with a Design to evade such Laws, have of late assumed, and do daily presume, to erect and set up Offices or Places, under the Denomination of Sales, Houses, Lands, Plate, Jewels, Ships, Goods, or other Things; and also have presumed to print, and publish, or cause to be made, printed, or libel'd, Proposals or Schemes, for advancing small Sums of Money by several Persons, amounting in the whole to large Sums, to be divided among the Chances of the Prizes in some Publick Lottery Lotteries, established or allowed by Act of Parliament, and to deliver out Tickets to the Persons advancing such Sums, to entitle them to a Share of the Money so advanced, according to such Proposals, and verifications thereof are daily published in the common Printed News Papers, and otherwise, and Practices are highly prejudicial to the Publick, to the Trade of this Kingdom, and tend to the His Majesty's Subjects, *Be it further Enacted*, by Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons, who after the 21st Day of December, next, shall erect, set up, or keep, or shall cause or procure to be erected, continued, or kept, any Office or Place, under the Denomination of Sales of Houses, Lands, Advowsons, or other Things, for the Improvement of small Sums of Money; or shall sell, or expose to Sale, Houses, Lands, Advowsons, Presentations to Livings, Plate, Jewels, Ships, Goods, or other Things, by way of Lottery, or by Lots, Tickets, Numbers, or otherwise, or shall make, print, advertise, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, advertised, or published, Proposals or Schemes, for advancing small Sums of Money by several Persons, amounting in the whole to large Sums, to be divided among them by the Chances of the Prizes in some Publick Lottery or Lotteries, established or allowed by Act of Parliament, or shall deliver out, or cause to be delivered out, Tickets to the Persons advancing such Sums, to entitle them to a Share of the Money so advanced, according to such Proposals or Schemes, or shall make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published, any Proposal or Scheme of the Kind or Nature, under any Denomination, Name, Title, whatsoever, and shall be thereof convicted upon the Oath or Oaths of one or more credible Witnesses, by two or more Justices of the Peace of the County, Division, or Liberty where such Offence shall be committed or the Offender shall be found (which Oath such Justices of the Peace hereby empowered and required to administer) the Person so convicted, shall for every such Offence, and above any former Penalties inflicted by any Act or Acts of Parliament, made against any person or unlawful Lotteries, forfeit the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds; one Third Part thereof to his Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; one other Third Part thereof to the Informer, and the remaining Third Part thereof to the Poor of the Parish where such Offence shall be committed, the same to be levied by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of such Justices before whom the Offender shall be convicted, as aforesaid, and also for every such Offence, by such Justices be committed to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail or other privilege for the Space of one whole Year, and from the said Prison shall be fully paid and satisfied: Provided nevertheless, that any Person who shall think himself or herself aggrieved by the Judgment or Determination of Two or more such Justices, in any of the Cases aforesaid, shall have Liberty to appeal from the next Quarter Sessions to be held for the County, Division, or Place, where such Judgment or Determination shall be made or given, and that the Judgment to be given by the Justices of the said next Quarter Sessions shall be final.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons, who after the Time aforesaid, shall be Adventurer or Adventurers in, or shall pay any Money or other Consideration, or any ways contribute unto or upon the Account of any such Sales, Lotteries, Proposals or Schemes aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such Offence double the Sum paid or contributed, to be recovered with Costs of Suit, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plea, or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, wherein no Essoign, Protection, Wager of Law, nor any more than one Petition shall be allowed, one Moiety thereof to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the other Moiety thereof to the Person or Persons who shall inform and sue for the same.

#### L O N D O N

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